THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

ountry.
The Weekly Enquirer is published every Wednesday

IN THE DAILY ENQUARE ... For TAN lines or less, first partion, fity ceats, and every succeeding insertion twenty-five cents. If inserted twice a week or three times a week, thirty-seven and a half cents for each insertion after the first; and when inserted only once a week fifty cents for each insertion.

1845, Jan. 19, 59, Samuel Ford, of Rienmond, 1847, Mar. 31, 61, Joseph H. Travis, 1848, Jan. 15, 71, Hill Carter, 1849, Mar. 9, 74, Dr. Jederson Hancook, of Ches-terfield, 1850, Feb. 26, 75, Miss Judith C. Applewhalte, of Norfolk.

1803, Sep. 3, 101, Miss Helen M. Southair, of Wil-himsburg, Va., 1853, Sep. 8, 103, Jane A. Griffin, executrix, 1853, Nov. 4, 104, Addison Dold, 1854, Apt. 11, 105, Wellam W. Justis, guardian of Lather W. Moore,

1837, Dec. 19. 6. Thos. Stevenson, of Richmond, 1837, Dec. 19. 7. Thos. Stevenson, of Richmond, 1837, Dec. 29. 9. Norman Stewart, of Richmond, 1839, May 28, 13, Dr. Wm. B. Seiden, of Norlolk, 1840, Nov. 21, 14, Mrs. Ann Newton Kilby, of Nan-

semond, 1844, Sep. 19, 22, Commodore Jesse Wilkinson, U.

1845, Feb. 20, 30, H. Hancock, of Chesterfield coun-

ty, Va., 1845, Sep. 20, 42, Mutual Assurance Society against fire on buildings of the State of

Virginia, 1847, Jan. 28, 43 Charles A. Grice, of Portsmouth,

Viginia, 1847, Mar 26, 44, John Scott, of Orange county, 1848, Mar. 25, 45, Robert B. Cunningham and Ann H. his wife, 1848, Mar. 25, 46, Charles H. Poor and Mattie L. his

wife. 1848, Mar. 31, 52, G o W. Richardson, Executor of 1848, Mar. 31, 52, G o W. Richardson, Landson, Edward Govan, dec'd., 1648, Mar. 31, 54, Andrew Johnston, of Richmond, 1848, Apl. 4, 55, John McCloland, of Rockuridge, Wilkins, trustee for Win.

1648, Apl. 4, 56, John McCloland, of Rocaurings, 1848, Apl. 4, 56, Edmund Wilkins, trustee for Win. F. Dandridge and Susan C. Ban-dridge his wife and her rine chil-

dren. &c., 1831, Dec. 18, 65, Richard Archer, Jr., of Amelia, 1852, Jan. 31, 68, R. W. Flournoy, Administrator of E. H. Moseley, 1852, Feb. 21, 69, Richard Rowz'e, receiver of the

ish, Essex county, 1853, Jan. 13, 72, Alexander J. Broadnax, of Bruns-

1833, Jan. 13, 72, Alexander J. Broadnax, of Brunswick county,
1863, Jan. 22, 74, Elizabeth V. Wallace, of Stafford,
1863, July 18, 78, Lucilla Wallace, of Fredericksburg.
1853, Aug. 11, 80, Mary Hill, Margaret Tyler, Elizabeth Hill, to be held by them as trustee. &c., &c.,
1853, Nov. 4, 82, Addison Dold.
1853, Dec. 5, 83, J. B. Stovall, Treasurer, &c., interest for the Nonticello Bank.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

April 18-ctf WINTERPOCK P. O., Chesterfield Co.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

overcoat, rather rusty, and Winchester Kersey clothes—
His object is to go North. I will give one handred dollars
feward for him, if taken out of the State; tifty if taken
any where in the State, except Matthews county; if taken
up in Matthews county, twenty-five dollars, and secured
to that I get him.
Again six years past, TOM BOLER, tawny complexlon, sout built, about five feet, six inches high, ran away

AWAY from the subscriber, on the 17th instant, egro man named TOM GAILE, about five feet,

ches high, stout built, and black, about 35 years old,

fund arising from the sale of the Glebe land in Saint Anne's Par-

the same proportion.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY, BY RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT.

TERMS:

TAVING removed to Richmond, 1 offer for sale, my Farm lying in the county of Charles City, 2 to 2) miles from the James River, and 22 miles from the city of Richmond, and containing 540 acres, about one-shalf clear-representation of the With the view of extending the circulation of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER in the Southern States, the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which contains nearly all the reading matter of the Daily and Semi-Weekly editions.

We need say nothing of the political character of the RICHMOND ENQUIRER, which is now what it was half sentury ago. We may state that it is the purpose of the Editors to devote all their energies to the discussion of the Buse which Know-Nothingism has brought before the sountry.

The Weekly Enquirer is published every Wednesday

The Weekly Enquirer is published every Wednesday

VALUABLE FARMS FUR SALE.

FARM IN CHARLES CITY COUNTY FOR SALE.

HAVING removed to Richmond, 1 offer for sale, my Male Sale.

Term lying in the county of Charles City, 2 to 2) miles from the city of Richmond, and containing 540 acres, about one-shalf clear-representation of the use of the sale productive and rapidly improving, under the use of lime, claver, plaster &c. There is a good Dwelling, and sill necessary out-houses, nearly new. Also, an excellent Garden and Orchard. The Farm could be very conveniently divided intotwo, one containing 300, and excellent flowers and the political character of the SILLEMOND ENGLISHED AND ALLEMOND E

The Weekly Enquirer is published every Wednesday morning at \$2 per annum if paid in advance, or for \$2.50 when payment is not made in advance. A doduction is made in favor of clubs, in the following ratio: for \$10 six sopies of the Weekly Enquirer will be furnished; for \$20 paive copies; for \$40 twenty four copies, ad so on in the same proportion.

essary out and farm houses.

The tarm is well watered, and considered remarkably Any one wishing to purchase can call on me, or J. R. Gill, at the Farmers' Bank of Va., Richmond.

Nov 15-etf

P. H. Gill. FARM IN GOOCHLAND FOR SALE.

for each insertion.
In the SEMI-VEEKLY For TEN lines or less, first inly the SEMI-VEEKLY for each subsequent insertion
section, seventy-five cents; for each subsequent insertion
fitty cents; when inserted only once a wack seventy-five
fitty contents. THE subscribers are authorized to sell the Farm formuly occupied by Mr. E. 8. Velentine, known as HIGH HILL. It is immediately on the three notched road, 22 males above Richmond, containing by recent survey 251 acres. The quality of the land is good and well adapted to the growth of Wheat, Tobacco, Corn and Oats. The improvements are comfortable, with all the necessary nouses needed upon such a farm, and nearly new. The location is very high and nearly, new. The location is very high and nearly, new. The needed upon the land, immediately on the road, about one hundred yards from the dwelling house, containing four rooms, and is a good stand for the Mercantile buriness. here can be sold from 84,000 to \$6,000 worth of goods a year. For about five years the owner sold goods at the place. Seriol. 3: when inserted only once a wack seventy-live sents for each insertion. Is rue Weekls—For the lines or less, first insertion is rue Weekls—For the lines or less, first insertion seventy-live cents. To each a minutance nity cents.

Annual advertises are charged \$35 for one square of .0 flars, \$36 for two squares, and in that propertion for advertisements of a grower linear, except Auctioneers, who are charged \$40 floor included.)

Evaluation and Tributes of Respect, exceeding yields from a distance must be accompanied with the advance pay or satisfactory references, to insure excepts on.

Evaluation to his office may be romitted per mail in good and wantable made notes, at the risk of the aditors.

REDEMPTIOS OF VIRGINIA FIVE AND A t and 2 years, bearing interes; secured by trust deed. For further particulars apply to Dec 5—2aw2w, GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts. HALF AND SIX PER CENT. DEBT.

day:

Date.

No. In what name issued.

\$1,000

1845, Sep. 3, 56 Diana Taibet, of Norfolk,
1845, Sep. 5, 57, Frances M. Lewis, of Norfolk,
1845, Sep. 5, 58, Courvay Whitle, of Norfolk,
1846, Jan. 19, 59, Samuel Ford, of Rienmond,
1846, Jan. 19, 59, Samuel Ford, of Rienmond,
1847, Mar. 34, 61, Joseph H. Travis,
1848, Jan. 15, 71, Hill Carter,
1848, Jan. 1848, Jan is in a high state of cultivation.

I will also sell the stock and farming atensils upon the

I will also sell the stock and farming atensils upon the land. The stock consists of horses, mules, cattle, including milch cows; and the farming utensils are, the most of them, new, and all of them good—and there are enough, both of stock and farming utensils, for the thorough cultivation of the plantation.

The terms of sale as to the payments will be made very much to suit the purchaser.

Mr. James M. Payne, my manager, living on the place, will show the property to any person desiring to examine it. My address is Washington, D. C.

May I7—ctf.

M. M. PAYNE

1860, Feb. 26, 75, Miss Judith C. Applewhalte, of Norfolk, Norfolk, 1,500 April 18, 70, Henry W. Hunter, of Norfolk, 1850, May 7, 77, Henry W. Hunter, of Norfolk, 1850, Sep. 28, 81, Juhn Stewart, of Richmond, 200 1851, July 11, 88, Mary T. Chapman, 700 1851, July 16, 89, Janatian Cowdery, of Norfolk, 1852, Nor. 23, 90, Conway Whittle, of Norfolk, 1852, Dec. 3, 91, Tazewell Taylor, executor and router of U. Beall, dec'd, 700 1853, Jan. 27, 66, John V. Willcox, of Petersburg, 3,006 1853, July 11, 98, R. Futler, Trensurer of Virginia, Ac., for the Bank of Winchester, 1,700 1853, Aug. 12, 100, David Henry Reed, of Richmond, 1853, Sep. 3, 101, Miss Helen M. Southall, of Williamsburg, Va., May 17—ctf

LAND FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale my Tract of Land, containing about 700 acres, lying in the county of Pittsylvania, immediately on the line of the Richmond and Danville Hail Road, and wit in four miles of two Depots. The improvements consist of a new two story dwelling house, with five rooms and a passage, each room having a good fire place. The out-buildings are mostly new, and are sufficient for the purposes of the plantation. The land is in afine state of inaprovement; the larger portion of the tillable land having been clovered, a part seeded to orchard, lable land having been clovered, a well adapted to corn, lable land having been clovered, a part seeded to orchard grass, and a part to Timothy, is well adapted to corn wheat, oats and tobacco, lies in a section of the finest to bacco region in the State, is well timbered and watered and has on it some 300 trees of select fruit, set out within 1855, Jan. 18, 165, Sally S Upshur.
1855, Mar 28, 109, Richard Rowell, erectiver, &c., 1855, Mar 28, 109, Richard Rowell, erectiver, 1855, Mar 28, 109, Richard Rowell, erective and particular Rowell Rowell, erective and particular Rowell Rowel

JAMES RIVER ESTATE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, that beautiful Farm in Goochland county, called ORAPAKES, lying on James River, Licking Hole Creek, and the James River and Kanawha Canal, four miles above the Court House, and thirty-four miles from Richmond The situation. tion is among the most beautiful on the rivor, commanding a view of the whole arable surface, a fine view of the ing a view of the whole arable surface, a fine view of the surrounding country and caust, for several miles up and down the river. The estate is in shigh state of improvement, and a remarkably healthy one. It adjoins the estates of Thomas J. Deane, W. B. Weisiger, and K. Skipton and the state of Thomas J. Deane, W. B. Weisiger, and K. Skipton and the state of a second low grounds, 272 acres of arable high land, and 329 acres of wood land.—
The improvements consist of a frame dwelling with eight rooms, is good kitchen, out-houses, quarters, overseer's bouse, built in the last five years, with brick chimneys and underpinning, and a new brick barn, 6030, with a shed running the whole length, sixteen feet wide, a new treshing machine, a new ice louse, and all necessary stables, &c.

wheat this fall, 100 of it in fallow, and the corn-field has been sowed in p-ms.

To a destrable purchaser I would sell every thing as it stands, and most of the negroes.

My manager, Mr. Sanders, which show the estate to any me wishing to purchase.

Whig will please copy. POWELL'S TAVERN TRACT OF LAND, ON THE RIVER ROAD, 14 MILES ABOVE RICHMOND, FOR SALE.

1,150 1,150 1848, Mar. 25, 47, S. C. Rowan and Mary B. his wife, 1,150 1848, Mar. 25, 48, John L. Ring and Emily J. his wife. tion for a physician.

Mr. Sam I S. Duval, residing on the place, will take ples-

sure in showing it to persons disposed to view it.

For Terms apply to
Nov 29—2awlm GODDIN & APPERSON, Aucts.

MONROE SPRINGS FOR SALE.

OFFER for sale the MONROE SPRINGS, together with all appurtenances, consisting of an
ample supply of Beds, Bedding, Household and
Kitchen Furniture; also, Crockery, Cutlery, etc. The
Springs are situated in the Northeastern part of Monroe
county, Ala, in one mile of the Mobile and Girard railroad,
the same distance from the Mobile angeline. The

terest for the Monticello Bank,
1854, Jan. 30, 84, Richard W. Flournov, Administra
tor of Edward H Moseley, doc'd,
1855, Jan. 4, 85, Rev. C. W Petherbridge,
1855, Jan. 30, 87, Rev. R. O. Moore, of New Jersey,
1855, Feb. 6, 88, Josiah C. Wilson, of Kennon's,
Charles City county,
1855, June 7, 89, John S. Walker, guardian of
Amandus N. Walker,
1855, July 16, 30, John T. Leitch, of Stafford,
1856, Jun. 7, 92, Wm. D. Sims.
1856, Jan. 78, 96, Mary and Elizabeth D. Vass,
1856, April 9, 97, Dr Samuel Pattesou,
1856, April 9, 97, Dr Samuel Pattesou,
1856, Nov. 14, 98, Powhstay Robinson,
1,000 quired.

I will sell the place on the following terms: Ten dollars per acre—one fourth oash, the balance in three annual payments, with notes and approved security, or a mortpayments, with notes and approved security, or a more gage of the place.

Any person wishing to engage in a business of the kind, would do well to examine these Springs, as the business could be commenced without any outlay, save for groceries, as there is an ample supply of things necessary for a hotel business. Any number of sheep can be had at \$1.30, bleef at 3 to 4 cents, turkeys at 75 cents, chickens at 12; cents, eggs at 10 cents per dozen, butter at 15 cents.

For further particulars apply to C. E. Haynes, Esq. Gazette office, Cahaba, Alabama, or myself at the Springs.

June 9-36m

Norz.—Those holders of certificates who desire to redeem by a torney, must, it residing beyond the limits of the United States, a knowledge the power before some Minister Pt hipteniary, Charge d'Affaires, Consul General, Consul, Vice Consul or commercial Agent appointed by the Government of the United States to any foreign sountry; er before the proper officer of any court of such sountry, or the Mayor or other chief magistrate of any city town, or corporation therein it residing in the United States the acknowledgement before a Justice of the Peace, No ary Public or Commissioner of Deeds appointed by the Governor of Virginia is sufficient. In all cases the certificates must be delivered.

G. W. CLUTTER, Auditor of Public Accounts.

B. M. PARKER, Register.

GEO. W. MUNFORD, See'y. Commonwealth.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

Tette office, Cahaba, Alabana, J. ENGLISH, Trusted.

June 9—5m

NOTICE.

NOTICE

CROCKETT, CHARLES, LEWIS and LEE, whoranaws on the 27th October, 1855, are yet at large. See advertisement of that date in the Richmond Enquirer, Examiner and Daily Dispatch, which will give discription of said negroes. We will give an additional reward of FIF-TY DOLLARS for the delivery of either of them to us, or lodge in jail where we can get them, or two hundred dollars if taken out of the State of Virginia.

April 26—ctf

DNES & SLATER

PLASTER—The in-

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund. Riehmond, Nov. 26, 1858—13m RICHMOND GROUND PLASTER.—The in-TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me, or in some jail in the State, so that leet him again, of my slave LINSEY I purchased Linsey, in Richmond last winter, of Mr. Clendenin. He was raised in Albemarie, and has a wife in the county of Buckingham. He is doubtless lurking about Richmond, or has gone to Albemarie or Buckingham, or may probably be trying to find his way to a free State.

Linsey is twe feet eleven inches or six feet tall, straight, muscular and well formed, and about 40 years of age.

JAMES H. COX,

April 18—ctf Winterpock P. O., Chesterfield Co. Plaster caused by the superior purity and richness in my selection of Lump, and the properly pulverised state of the Ground, enable me to ofter my grinding at reduced rates, tan particularly to the trade, with purchasers of large book. By chance we peeped into "Mrs. Follen's

will have strict attention.

Dec 8—c2w

JOHN H. CLAIBORNE!

the books. This is one way to propagate the faith!—

James River or some other navigable stream. Address, with full particulars, stating location, price, distance from Richmond, &c., also price of wood per cord at landing J. W., Valley Forgo Post Office, Pennsylvania. A RARE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY!

A LOCAL AGENT wanted, to take the sole and exclusive coutrol of the State of Virginia, to be located at Richmond, for a large subscription Book Publishing at Richmond, for a large subscription Book Publishin House. Agents now occupying agencies have cleare \$3,000 a year. A small capital of from \$300 to \$500 would be required. For particulars, address Box 443, Philadel phia, Pa., Post-office.

Dec 12—c3r*

ing terms, by

N. DEVERNOON

Leather Dealer, 132 Cary street, between
the Golumbian Hotel and the Basia.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER.

BY RITCHIE, PRYOR & DUNNAVANT. WM. F. RITCHIE & ROGER A. PRYOR, EDITORS. FRIDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 19

NIA.

During the late canvass, it was announced in some of the Black Republican papers, that the Abelitionists of the North were concerting measures for the set tlement of an anti-slavery colony in this State. The statement was accompanied with an open avowal thatthe ultimate aim of the enterprise was to scatter the seeds of abolitionism over the soil of Virginia. The Seeds of abolitionism over the soil of Virginia. The New York Evening Post in particular, pleased its of Chesterfield, about four miles above the Court House, and twelve miles from Richmond.

The truct contains 264 acres, one-third of which is in original growth; the other two-thirds is open land, in a good state of cultivation, and well adapted to the growth of wheat, corn and tobacco.

The improvements consist of a good dwelling and all necessary out and farm houses.

Of this plot nothing more was heard till after the election, when it was ascertained that the Abolitionists of Boston had approved the scheme, and pledged themselves to its support. Their action in the matter was esteemed of so much consequence

some of the French refugees from Cayenne, have just been settled in Virginia, under very favorable circumstances, through the ieffuence of the American Industrial Association of New York. Some of the Industrial Association of New York. Some of the Italians were prisoners under the Papal Government, on account of their participation in the revolution of 1847, but were released not long since, after an imbe too severe as they had already suffered much from privation and exposure. Mr. Thomason, the corres-ponding secretary of the Society, who accompanied the Italian emigrants to Virginia, reports very favora-bly of their location and prospects. Each man will have the opportunity of obtaining a homestead by easy purchase, giving half his time to his employers, half to the cultivation of the lands which he may require, and which are well adapted for health and

agricultural pursuits The Italians have a ans have already produced a good impression by their deportment, and the intelligence and alacrity with which they entered on their work-for which their military training, and their labor in the trenches before Sebastopol, peculiarly qualify them. A company in this city offer strong inducements for the settlement of enigrants in Virginia, and another company in New England, with 100,000 acres, are making similar arrangements for the colonisation of free labor in the same State. In these innocent little paragraphs there lurks a very

ominous eignificance. The entire statement seems so free from objection, that but for the last pregnant line, we might not suspect any sinister design. "Arrangements for the colonization of free labor in Virginia." These words at once arrest our attention, Persons wishing to purchase are invited to inspect the premises, or correspond with the subscriber, directing to whitlog. Post Office, Halifax county, Va.

Whitlog. Post Office, Halifax county, Va. of abolitionism in the State of Virginia.

How shall our people meet the movement? Shall and happy in any other state, and as he hathe abolitionists of New York and Boston be permit- bitually submits to the ascendancy of the ted to scatter their "free labor" colonies over Vir- stronger race as patiently and quietly as the ox ginia, until they succeed in planting an anti-slavery | bears the yoke, it is idle to inveigh against the population in our midst! Shall they be allowed thus institutions of the South on the ground that they introduce a hostile element in the bosom of the | want stability and security. In a psmphlet from the State, in opposition to its interests and in active alli-

These enquiries address themselves to the people of Virginia with peculiar emphasis at the present moment. The energies of our institutions are taxed | cial system which rests on the basis of slavery is less to resist the pressure of external aggression. In the remoter northern and western counties of this State the security, and consequently the value, of slave property are well nigh destroyed by the depredations of abolition kidnappers. At the same time, we have people of the South already feel under the conscious reason to suspect the machinations of Yankee emissaries in the bosom of this State, and to apprehend by the incendiary machinations of Northern abolisome possible demonstration of violence from our slaves. While all these concurrent causes are the compact of confederacy guarantees, is abused operating with such effect to impair the stability of by the introduction of abolition emissaries in our our institutions and our social security, shall we midst instigating our slaves to violence and bloodpermit these "free labor" colonies to add another and shed, the people of the South begin to consider gravea stronger hostile influence to the power arraigned by whether they should not demand instant and

against us ? The character of these immigrants opposes an in- protect the recurity of their rights and the safety dependent objection to their introduction in the State. For the most part they are political culprits driven from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains. And, from Europe for their revolutionary violence, and since the constitutional formality of a Presidential fresh from the infectious atmosphere of some crimi- election is made the occasion of a vast sectional orpropagandism! Some are ordinary offenders against all the discontent and insubordination of our slaves the security of life and property; others are soldiers whom despotism dismisses from its service-the vagabonds of the earth in the pay of abolitionism, and precipitated here upon us to destroy the value of our property and the security of our institutions.

The impudence of this attempt on the part of the abolitionists of New York and Boston to garrison Virginia with their janissaries, and to pollute our soil with the presence of their rabble of paupers and oriminals, provokes rebuke and retaliation. The danger with which they threaten our institutions calls for the interference of the Legislature. It is an exceptional case, and may be managed without impugning the liberal principles of our policy of naturalization.

THE SLAVE-TRADE PROJECT.

The good sense of the Southern people was never vindicated more signally than by the emphatic rebuke which they have administered to the attempt to make the revival of the slave trade an object of sectional policy. With the exception of the New Orleans Delta and the Charleston papers, no journal of recegnized influence in the South has received the propo sition with any sort of favor. It was emphatically repudiated by the Savannah Convention; and by the Southern representatives in Congress it has been still more rudely repulsed. So universally is it rejected that its supporters will not be able to effect any division in the public opinion of the South. Better far for the interests of the South that its people be united upon a just and impregnable position, than distracted among a multiplicity of extravagant and impractica-

We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. James Woodhouse for several packages of books for children's Christmas amusement. They are all filled with charming stories and beautiful pictures. How much less entertaining and acceptable are toys and Ground dolls, than a present of these pretty little volumes! book. By chance we peeped into "Mrs. Follen's Quantities.

Canal Boats can load at the Mill Door, near the Danville
Depot. Loose Plaster \$1 less than packed per ton.
Orders left wit Womble & Claiborne, No. 11, Pearl st.,

Twilight Stories," a collection of six small volumes
in a nice paper box—and we discovered that the rankest abolition sentiments are scattered through WANTED TO PURCHANE.—A tract of timber But Mr. Woodhouse has Chrismas books for children

a few days since, in regard to the Editor of the Washington Star, was not written by the regular correspondent of this paper.

[From the Washington Union.]

A CARD.

In the proceedings of Congress on the 8th instant, I observe that the Hon. L. D. Campbell is reported as saying that one negro vote was given in this district, and that that vote was cast for me. This whole state ment is an unqualified falsehood. Not one solitary negro or mulatto voted for me, as the testimony will clearly establish. This Mr. Campbell well knows. Instead of one, more than twenty mulattoes and persuas of color did vote in this district at the October

ceased went with Lopez to Cucla, was taken prisoned.

To a common interest, win common to those of the sent to Cucla in Africa, and finally went to Nicaragua, awise and brave ancestry, and regardless of their be disease of which he died.

To a common interest, win common to those the was taken there says the contract of the sent to Cucla in Africa, and finally went to Nicaragua, a wise and brave ancestry, and regardless of their better the contracted duty to posterity.

The document found in his possession to Cucla in Africa, and finally went to Nicaragua, a wise and brave ancestry, and regardless of their better the contracted duty to posterity.



THE VALUE OF THE UNION.

plays a generous or just disposition, in its discussion of the issues between the North and the South; but

we were not prepared for such an exhibition of mean

ness and malignity as that paper betrays in its com-

ments on the prevalent rumors of negro insurrection.

It is not by probable conjecture, but from the reli

able evidence of fact and testimony, that we ascer-

due to the instigation of abolition emissaries. The

thmid and indolent nature of the negro is averse from

any hazardous enterprise; and he would reluctantly

disturb the drowsy tranquility of his life under the

influence of even the strongest stimulus to rebellion,

In the secure enjoyment of every comfort, happy to

the full measure of his narrow capacity, and insensi-

ble to the more refined and elevated feelings of the

master race, no desire for another state of existence

can originate in his own bosom. Every intelligent

and impartial observer from abroad, bears testimony

Southern slave. With us who know his instincts and

habits, there is no need of such attestation. Abun-

dance of food and protection against the inclemency

of weather constitute the acme of the negro's ambi

tion. These the slave enjoys in redundant supply-

these the negro possesses in no other condition.

Hence the proverbial contentment of the slaves of

But, though the slave has neither motive nor inoll nation to revolt against the normal and humane rule

of the master, yet he is of a credulous and susceptible nature, and may easily be seduced into an evi

way by the instigations of white men. In every in-

stance of imminent outbreak among the negroes, it

has been discovered that they were exasperated by

It is not for the New York Courier and Enquire

then, which, as much as any other paper, is committee

to the seditions schemes of the Abolitionists, and

whose party employs miscreants to stimulate an in-

subordinate spirit among our slaves-it is not for the

Courier and Enquirer to reproach the South with

the insecurity of its social system. It is the stale arti-

fice of the villain who affects to lament the couse

quences of the conflagration which he himself has

kindled. You have applied the torch to our dwelling,

and now you reprimand the improvidence which neg-

Suppose the people of the South should, by the

stimulus of bribes and plander, induce the hundred

thousand vagabonds of New York to make a foray upon the exorbitant wealth of the Fifth Avenue aris

tocracy, would the Courier and Enquirer admit the

force of the argument, which should infer that the

social system of the city was radically wrong and

called for organic reformation? Neither is the social

system of the South responsible for a disturbance

which is not the result of any inherent defect, but of

external interference. In every age and in every country the laboring class have sometimes risen in revolt

against the dominant power; now from the stimulus

complaint against the institutions of a particular com-

College, it is established by the largest induction of

which any moral proposition will admit, that the so-

liable than any other form of civil society to distur-

The reproaches of the Courier and Enquirer come

in good time to inflame the resentment which the

ness that their lives and property are put in jeopardy

tionists. Since that freedom of intercourse which

eternal separation from the North, and prepare to

of their lives if necessary, by a cordon of soldiers

ganisation, and a furlous sectional agitation, to which

are distinctly traceable-since the common govern-

ment which was instituted for the protection of our

inflammatory appeals to our negroes; since these

things are understood by the people of the South,

Union. Perhaps they may announce the result of

Gov. Allston, the newly elected Chief Magistrate

predecessor, Governor Adams, have been disapprov-

ed of by the Southern people universally and by the

Savanush Convention. Gov. Allston's Inaugural

contains the following sensible and patriotic senti-

With regard to our Federal relations, I would wil

lingly be hopeful of the future. But the history of the present Congress, the forbidding espects of New

caunot overlook, and must not fail to heed. God grant it may serve to draw the States affected nearer to-

gether in confidence and counsel.

The spirit which would peril the peace and union of the Confideracy, rather than witness the extension of domestic slavery into the Territories, is the same

which succeeded twenty-eight years ago in imposing

a reckless fanaticism, it must be rebuked, or the bond of Union will be broken and destroyed.

To our Constitutional Union is justly to be ascribed

this wonderful progress in prosperity and power of

due observance of the same is rendered on her own

to the Southern and South Western States, thus nurs-

wards us, and hostility to the institution (our birth-

right; which has constituted so material an element

At the time the Constitution was adopted property

in African slaves was held legalized and protected in a majority of the confederated States. Since the period of admission of the five States which were or-

bance and overthrow.

lects to insure against the incondiary!

to the contented and quiescent character of th

tain that the partial insubordination of our slaves in

The New York Courier and Enquirer never dis

DECEMBER 19, 1856.

NUMBER 68.

Just now the country rests in momentary calm, af- and intelligent man, whether, if in this matter, I had HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA. ter the unhappy froubles in Kansas, and the exhaust-ing excitement of a heated canvass for President and Vice President of the United States, an excitement pervading the whole land, which has betrayed, throughout the borders of New England, a fanatic bitterness of instility to Southern institutions which cannot fail in uniting the Southern people warmly in their vindication. Gratefully we have received as a heritage those institutions, wisely and discreetly we will enjoy and improve them, without quarreing with others (if they only let us alone) because they wistenes as electoral districts; they are merely ideal, wistenes as electoral districts; they are merely ideal, the control of the state at large or the 4th electoral districts which, of itself, could not have elected me! These fifteen districts have no legal elected me! These fifteen districts have no legal elected me! of God. (keeping always in view our accountability to him.) faithfully will we transmit them to our chil-dren. We, of the States Rights school, have been

our efforts in the right direction.

At a moment when defeat would have been destructive to the peace and order of our common country—when revolution and anarchy would have been the consequence of a triumph to those whose motto seems to be "rule or ruin." the canvass has resulted as the people of this Statedesired, in the appointment of Electors favorable to our views—favorable to the election of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania. as the people of this Statedesired, in the appointment to speak of Electors favorable to our views—favorable to the election of a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, did not. ripe in statesmanship, experienced and wise in diplo-macy, sound in constitutional law, of honest and re-

markable equanimity.

It is true, he is not familiar with Southern society. and knows not the people who so warmly sustained him; but I regard it as due to our own share in the so long. I am pursuaded, you will be unwilling to embarrass or obstruct its legitimate progress.

FROM WASHINGTON CITY. [Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.] Speech of Mr. Cranford of Georgia-Squatter Sov ereignty-Hon. Mr. Jones of Tennessec-Reserva tion of powers-The Navy Department-A Sug-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16, 1856. The debate this morning on the Democratic side was conducted by the Hon. Mr. Crawford of Geor gia. The effort was a splendid one, and while declaring himself against squatter sovereignty, he expressed his willingness to submit the question to the Supreme Court. There then followed an animated struggle for the floor, which ended in Mr. Walker of Alabama yielding to Jones of Tennessee, who is now. as I write, addressing the House on the squatter sovereignty doctrine, as involved directly or indi-rectly under the Kansas bill. Mr. Jones is a man whose views are always important, especially so to the Democratic party, of which he is a bright member. His position on this extremely interesting subject will no doubt differ from the majority of the States rights men of the South. He holds that the people, while in a territorial condition, have a right, in establishing their political and social status, to say whether or not the institution of negroservitude shall exist in said territory. Now, by a simple recurrence to the Report of Mr. Madison on the Virginia reso lutions, and also to those of Kentucky, drafted by Jef of real wrong, again under the influence of an imaginary grievance. Occurrences which are common to all phases of human society, furnish no cause of complaint against the institutions of a particular common had been in the original report "reserved to the States," then there would have been no ontlet or escape. As complaint against the institutions of a particular community. If the relation of master and slave necessarily engendered discontent, then would slavery be reprehensible on grounds of political philosophy. And, if the negro was naturally disposed to violence and insuberdination, perhans it might be hazardone to mal condition of the negro, as he is not so contented natural in regard to a politician whose first and best

shape whatever.

There is considerable conversation in private po-There is considerable conversation in private po-litical circles here, in regard to the Navy and the poli-cy of its stations. Some surprise is manifested, that with the weighty interests involved in the Central American and West India questions, our naval force in the Gulf and on the Pacific is so small, while in pen of the late President Dew of William and Mary facts, and the most conclusive demonstration of the Mediterranean we have almost a squadron! the Mediterranean we have a most a square certainly have no political or commercial question involved in the coasts of Southern Europeor Turkey. On the other hand, the property and lives of our citizens are exposed, between New York and San Francisco, to daily annoyance and danger. The Secretary of the Navy, with that zeal for the service which has marked his antire administration of the Navy Damarked his entire administration of the Navy Dapartment, should not overlook either the above fact or the remarks upon them. They are both impor

> I have been much pained to see the harsh and uncharitable reflections of a portion of the public press. Electoral College lately assembled at Richmond, as a member of Mr. Buchanau's Cabinet. It is much easier to ascribe improper motives to men than it is easier to ascribe improper motives to men than it is to learn the true ones. To charge this as the official act of the Electoral body, is an outrage upon every principle of sound reasoning or fair deduction. It constituted no part of the proceedings of the College, and was not remotely hinted at in the sessions of that body. There was not a man in the College who did not know, as well as any editor who has poured out the phials of his wrath upon our heads, that the Electoral College, as such, would have been out of its duty to have entertained or acted upon any such proposition. The record of the proceedings of the body show that no such action was taken or attempted. The act, then, was not official.
>
> But it is said that the members who signed their

But it is said that the members who signed their names to the memorial, were members of the Col lege, and that their being so was calculated to add to legs, and that their being so was calculated to add to the weight of their recommendation. Be it so; and does, that make the act any other than an individual act? Members of Congress—of the State Legislatures and other political bodies—are frequently called upon, and frequently sign recommendations to office during the sessions of the bodies to which they belong. Are recommendations thus signed to be regarded as the acts of the bodies to which they respectively belong, even though signed by a majority of the members of the body? Certainly not; and yet the very fact that they were members of such they do not flinch from calculating the value of the yet the very fact that they were members of such bodies would be calculated to add to the weight of of South Carolina, was inaugurated on Thursday last in presence of both Houses of the Legislature. We their recommendations. It would have required but are pleased to see that, in his Inaugural address, he made no reference to the re-opening of the African tors so unaparingly denounced. For one, who signed the memorial, (I cannot speak for anybody else.) I had no dream that I was acting in any other character than as an individual, nor upon any reslave trade, the recommendations of which by his sponsibility but my own. That I was committing the Electoral College, or acting in any official capaci

ty, did not once enter into my head As an individual, I was master of my own actions and judge of the propriety or impropriety of my own conduct, without responsibility to any earthly tribu-ual or any human being. I had the right, as an the present Congress, the toroiding aspects of New England, and the many repelling circumstances which mark the recent Federal election, taken in connection with their antecedents, constitute a so-lemu warning to the Southern country, which we Electoral College did not take away or in the slight-est degree impair this right. When I cast my vote in the College of Electors for James Buchanan and John C. Breckinridge, for President and Vice President of the United States, and aided in those proceedings necessary to give effect to the vote, I did all that I was elected to do, and satisfied all the claims my constituents had upon me. Whether I would recommend this or that man for office, or prefer this or that man, was my own concern, with denunciations of the Democratic press for the exer-cise of this undoubted and jualienable right of citizenship, in favor of a man whose capacity, integrity, fidelity and efficiency in the Democratic cause they had all borne testimony to, is, in my humble opinion, the United States. Abroad it is known only as na-tional—the "American Union," and there is a tower of strength to the citizen, within the shadow of which his life and property are safe. At home, we recog-nise it as Federal—composed of independent States, and integral parts, each of which, as it enjoys the benefits derived from the terms of the Constitution, cannot escape accountability for the co existing du-ties imposed thereby. Lives the observance of these much more reprehensible than the act which has alled them forth.

But it is charged by the "Lynchburg R-publican

and its correspondent, Mr. Irving, that, in signing this memorial, I expressed a preference for Gov. Floyd over the Hon. T. S. Becock, and in this I misrepresented the almost unanimous opinion of my constituency. This is the substance of the charge. To this I reply, that in signing that memorial I did To this I reply, that in signing that memorial I did not express nor intend to express any preference for Gov. Floyd over Mr. Bocock or any other person, aithough I admit the act itself justified that inference, I did not know, at the time or signing the memorial, that Mr. Bocock desired or would accept a place in that air. Books desired or would here a place in the Cabinet, or that his name would be under con-sideration. I had not been so informed from any reliable source, if I had, I have no hesitation in say-ing that I should have withheld my signature from the memorial in favor of Gov. Floyd, although I had no objection to him. My preference—and purely a preference it would have been—was for Mr. Bocock. The idea, however, of the competing claims of other distinguished Virginians, any of whom would have been satisfactory to me, and in favor of whom, under the same circumstances, I would have done the same Again sit years past. TOM BOLER, taway complex plays for years past. TOM BOLER, taway complex plays for the property was pasted for section deep the control of the control though the supject of it is unexceptionable. Inat I represented or intended to represent the opinions of my constituents of the 4th electoral district, or of the State at large, I deny, I intended in that hasty act to speak for no one but myself. That my electoral Thalberg, the great planist, visited the President Thalberg. power to protect the rights of the Southern States in this behalf, we must preserve the equilibrium between the State at large, I deny, I intended in that hasty act the State at large, I deny, I intended in that hasty act the State at large, I deny, I intended in that hasty act to speak for no one but myself. That my electoral district would have preferred Mr. Bocock to Gov. That beginning by invitation, and was presented with a beautiful copy of Perry's expedition, with approximation of California—it may be restored.

and intelligent man, whether, it in this matter, I had undertaken to reflect the opinions of my constitu-ency. I was to speak for the State or the 4th district; In the 4th district fourteen other gentlemen received, as many votes as I did, and in the fourteen othe, districts I received the same vote as the other four being adopted by the Democratic Convention, for convenience in conducting the convers and dividing out the labors of the electors. Suppose, between identified in the late election with the Domocratic party. That party has triumphed, and I sincerely sympathize in their triumph. Grateful should we be for this, as for all, the least of God's blessings on our efforts in the right direction.

At a manufact when defeat would have been declarated as an individual, I should have regarded my own; for, as an individual, I should have regarded my own; for, as an individual, I had a right to my own honest pre-

Cilititi.

It is charged by some, with how much truth I cannot undertake to say, that this thing was concocted and perpetrated under the dictation of Governor Wise. So far as I am concerned, or have any knowledge, this charge is without foundation. While in Richanoud I did not exchange a single word with him; but I regard it as due to our own share in the late context—to the common bond of union which still subsists—to the few persistent majorities, and the several respectable minorities in the North and East—to the fair promises and honest purposes of the President elect himself, to render to his administration a candid consideration and reasonable, generous support. So long as it shall prove able to resist the siniter influences which will be brought to bear upon it by those who possess the design and facility to combine against the interests of the plantation States, so long. I am pursuaded, you will be unwilling to emthe time that the memorial was presented to me for my signature, I had not heard a whisper that any such movement was contemplated. When it was presented to me, which was sometwenty or thirty minutes before the adjournment of the College, and while the signatures to the necessary certificates and gestion to the Secretary, Sec., Sec.

returns were being taken, I signed the memoria without even reading its contents or examining whose names were affixed to it, relying upon the gentlemen who presented it, that they would not mislead me, believing then, as I do now, that they were incapable of any underhanded work. From the time the memorial was presented, until its signa-ture, two minutes did not clapse, for I was busy in trying to bring the business of the body to a close, with a view of returning home the next morning. I signed the memorial under the impulse of those feelings which slways prompt me to aid in promoting the interests and aspirations of the worthy, and the meritorious, as far as I can, without reflecting upon the propriety or impropriety, delicacy or indelicacy of the act or its conflict with the aspirations of others If in this I erred, it was an error founded in those sympathies of our nature, which the generous, the liberal and the magnanimous will know how to ap preciate and extenuate. It did not deserve the rude and illiberal reprobation which it has received. If it was an outrage, it was an outrage upon Mr. Buchanan, and no one else; for the memorial was addressed to him and to no one else. Mr. Buchanan would have known how to regard and treat the act without the aid of those editors who have undertaken, in a tvance, to instruct him as to the impropriety That this memorial was in itself improper, and if our accusers will have it so, indelicate, I admit, and

if I had reflected a few moments before it was done, I would not have signed it—not because of the person recommended, but because of the improprie person recommended, on because of the impropriety of the act itself, whoever may have been the subject of it. But no more so because the signers were members of the Electoral College than if it had been done by the same number of other citizens. The President is himself the constitutional executive offito confide. I regret the act, and had it not been sup-pressed by my associates in sin, who, like myself, thought it best to retract their error, I should before now have withdrawn my name from it, regardless of the taunts of that portion of the public press, that seem always ready, when opportunity offers, to ridi-

cule, sucer at and abuse me.

Unless, indeed, as some of the opposition prints darkly insinuate, the State is full of Casars and Pompeys, each rivalling the other, and seeking to divide the Democratic party into as many factions and fragments as there are aspiring leaders, I do not perceive the utility of these rude and harsh denunciations of the state o men who faithfully did their duty and are devoted to to the success of the Democratic party, because of a simple act of indiscretion, prompted by the kindest and nest generous feelings of the human heart. If I understand the contents of that memorial rightly, for I never read it. It neither placed Virginia in a supplicatory or degrading position; it was a mere recomposition of a means qualified for the office, if it mendation of a man as qualified for the office, if it should be the pleasure of the President to appoint a citizen of Virginia. If this be degradation, it is not the first time, nor will it be the last, that Virginia will be degrade in the same way.

I have thus frankly stated this whole transaction so

far as I had any connection with it-stated my views of the whole matter and acknowledged my error; and, having done so, I now take leave o Very respectfully, J. GARLAND.

"DIVIDE ET IMPERA."

The wiscom of the venerable maxim which stands at the head of this article, and which, when rendered into plain old Saxon, means simply, divide and conbility of the Democracy whenever they fight under a banner which has Union and brotherly love inscribed upon its folds: and, therefore, we can readily understand the excessive anxiety which has been manifested to introduce the fatal element of discord amongst us. The letter of Mr. Buchansn, partially setting forth his views upon the constitutional power of Congress to construct a rail road to the Pacific, and which seems not to have been very well understood in all its bearings, has been eagerly seized upon, and Southern men have been taunted with inconsistency for supporting a candidate for the Presidency whose views upon this great question seem to be diametrically opposed to their own. It is to be deeply regretted that Southern politicians, before embarking in the discussion of this question, did not pause to inquire into the source from which it has proceeded. If it came from our opponents, their well known disregard of all constitutional restraints ought, at once, to have excluded them from the respect of even a passing notice, and if from professed friends, it ought to have aroused a suspicion that they have been imposed upon by artful and designing politicians, who, now having reason to fear that this great Democratic vic tory may not result to their own personal advantage, are recklessly seeking to turn it to ashes upon our lips. From whatever source it has proceeded, let it has been in mind that it is fraught with mischief to ily arrested, the foundations of our strength will be undermined, and we shall fall an easy prey-in the end, to the why machinations of our enemise With all honest Democrats it ought to be sufficient the Democratic National Convention; and as that i lustrious assemblage adopted a resolution pledging lantic States together by bonds of iron, if not "by hooks of steel," it would seem that this great national party were stopped from raising objections to him on that score. At any rate, is it not better to keep coof for the present; and does not a decent respect for Mr. Buchanan imperatively demand that we should spare our criticism upon his course, and avoid all insulting menacountil his public acts shall place him in an at that attitude; and it seems to me that our friends bar better economise their ammunition, to be more effectively employed in defeating the election of Represent tatives and Senators, whose concurrence in this Railroad scheme must be first secured before the President elect will have even an opportunity to de-

WASHINGTON UT1.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—A treaty between the United States and Great Britain in relation to Central America was transmitted to the Senate to-day, in executive session. The Senate to-day confirmed the appointment of J. U. Underwood, of Georgia, as as sociate Judge of Nebraska, vice Mr. Haden, resign In the Supreme Court to-day, Mr. Reverdy John

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 15 .- A colored Metho dist preacher was arrested en Saturday last on the steamer Telegraph, with a value full of incendiary publications. He had been engaged in running of slaves from Carrollton, Louisiana, where a reward of \$600 had been offered for him. He was taken there

The Battles at Massaya-The Burning of Granda -Fights near San Juan det Sud-Reported Miss-sacre of the Sick and Wounded.

Mr. G. H. Rozet, the U. S. Inspector of Castonic at San Juan del Sud, has turnished the telegraphed agent at New York with a detailed account of Walker's movements. His report is evidently as favora-ble to Walker as it could well be made, but it differs widely from the one sent on from New Orleans. It shows that Walker was defeated at Margays, and

that he had retreated to Virgin's bay. Also that H-vas, at which town Walker was reported to have 4-tablished his capital, was in the possession of his enemies. The following is Mr. Rozet's account. November 7, 3 o'clock, P. M .- The Costa it oun army, under General Cana, numbering about 500, tered San Juan del Sud and took pessession of the town. They encamped about four miles out on the

mountain, where they erected strong barricades in well selected positions.

On the 8th they were reinforced by about these hundred Gustemaliane On the 9th General Hornsby, who was stationed at Virgin Bay, attacked the first barricade, from which he drove the enemy by a flank movement. He had about two hundred and fifty men with him, and had he followed up his success he could have driven them before him like sheep, but his orders to keep proven-sion of Virgin Bay were imperative, and he had to return to that place fearing an attack in his absence

einity. The number of the enemy killed and wou sood in this fight was about fifty.

On the 12th General Walker arrived at Virgin 18-y from Granada, and with two hundred and fitty med drove the enemy from their, barricades to San Juan del Sud, from whence they fled to Rivas. Few of the enemy were killed in this fight, the battle or at w days previous having so completely intimidated the that they fled on Walker's approach, with but had

from other portions of the enemy stationed in that s

On the morning of the 13th General Walket reon the morning of the 15th General Wasser ra-turned to Virgin Bay, leaving one hun fred and a ven-ty-five men to garrison. San Juan del Sud. On the 15th Walker marched from Granada to Massaya.— When in the vicinity of Massaya he received intelli-gence that Herez had left for Rivas at the head of seven hundred men. Col. Jacques, at the head of two hundred and fifty men, was immediately oppo-patched to protect the Isthmus, which was deemed to be in danger. On his arrival at Virgin Bay he mand-diately threw up barricades around the town, nowle from wood cut for the use of the Company's steamer. After two and a half days' fighting, Walker absorded Massays; his force not being sufficient to take the place. He retired upon Granada. He laft on the 19th, with a staff, for Virgin Bay; sending most of the sick with women and children to the land of

Ometepe for safety.

Having determined to burn and destroy Gransita, he left the first ride and second infantry to accomplish this purpose, and the result had not been first at Virgin Bay when the steamer left for San Justi del Sud. Gen. Walker was anxiously awaiting results at task Pierce.

cruits to attack Rivas. ordits to attack Rivas.

Dr. Derickson, a surgeon in Walker's army, has arrived at New York, and furnished the Heraid with a highly interesting narrative of events up to the hour of the sailing of the Tennessee. The first part of his statement is nearly similar to that given above by Mr. Rozet. Walker, he says, had 20 men killed and 40 sounded at Massays and by his orders of the and 40 wounded at Massaya, and by his orders O mada was set on fire, and all consumed except the Lake of Nicaragua. On the 24th of November, at the troops left in Granada, by Walker, to the num-ber of 350, besides 100 citizens, were attacked and surrounded by two thousand five hundred of the combined Central Americans, consisting of Costa Ricans, Guatemalans, San Salvadorians, and costa twenty Americans who deserted from Gen. Walker. The statement of Dr. D. goes on as follows:

The American forces thus besieged are the citie of Walker's army. They are under the command of Brig. Gen. Henningsen, the commander of artiflery. Nothing has been heard of them since they were surrounded; they were entirely out off from Walker's aid his remaining forces. They are hemmed in he every direction by superior and constantly increasing these. President is himself the constitutional executive officer. It is he who is to see the laws faithfully executed, and it is he who stands responsible to the country for the ability, integrity and fidelity of his cabinet officers. He has the exclusive right to select them, having the whole expanse of the United States for his range, and in the selection should be as free as the air. His triends should not embarrass him by obtruding their recommendations or advice upon him—truding their recommendations or advice upon him—trud shore of the lake at the end of said road. At the thu called policemen, were on the wharf, having beleft to guard some things placed there for shipmen

left to guard some things placed there for shipment. The Central Americans attacked Granada by advancing between the lake and said city, thereby cutting off the retreat of the besieged, and preventing Walker from succoring or communicating with them from the lake. The twenty-nine policemen on the wharf wend thus, of course, cut off and suffered the first attack. Five hundred men advanced upon them and word driven back, time after time, with terrible loss.

I was on the steamboat with Walker at the time, and could see it all, though we could not communicate. and could see it all, though we could not communicate odds, and would not have yielded then if there one—a Cuban. I think—deserted and went ever to the enemy, informing them of the number and countrisacred except twe, who threw themselves that the lake and attempted to swim to Gen. Walker on the boat, four of whom were shot or drowned; one only succeeded in reaching the steambost. The Central Americans then destroyed not only the fort, but the wharf, the barges, and everything that would factate the embarkation of troops, or disembarkation of the landing of boats and vessels.

On the 24th November, the day Gen. Henning on

and his three hundred and fifty men were automated in Granada by the allied troops, the forms destroyed the buildings around the main plaza, and fought their way down half a mile to a stone climb into plain old Saxon, incomplete the plant of the Democratic party who usually give direction and tone to public sentiment in the South. Leading Democratic journals and many of our prominent men, are, cratic journals and many of our prominent men, are, cratic journals and many of our prominent men, are, when I left. They had then been fighting out when I left. They had then been fighting of the surrounded by two thousand five hundred or the sur at this serily day, suffering themselves to be drawn into a discussion about Mr. Buchauan's opinion on the constitutional power of Congress to construct a Rail Road to the Pacific, and are thus unwittingly allowing the influence of their papers and their positions.

The Americans appeared to fight with great activity to be used for the purpose of creating division in our ranks. The force and value of this maxim is thoroughly understood and appreciated by our enemies. Hence the adroit and earnest appeals which have reenemy must have been very great. The cancel our enemy must have been very great. Hence the adroit and earnest appeals which have recently been made to arouse the jealous apprehensions of State Rights politicians of the South, in regard to the orthotoxy of Mr. Buchanan's views on the subject of INTERNAL IMROVEMENTS.—

The great victory which we have just achieved, in the election of that eminent statesman to the Presidency, has clearly demonstrated the invincibility of the Demograpy whenever they fight under a light of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the Lemograpy whenever they fight under a local property of the local p

tary officer in Central America, he is far superior to General Walker. Hence it is supposed he will use mately succeed in saving the men, ammonition and artillery. But he is in a desperate straight.

At the time I left, Walker had four hundred men at Virgin bay, including the one hundred record which had just arrived from California. We use the inforcements from the States on the San Juan river the New Yorkers at Castillo rapids, and those from New Orleans about twenty miles helow. It was New Orleans about twenty miles below. It w . stated there were three hundred and fifty recents in all. Walker will have, if his recruits arrive, with at counting the men at Granada, eight hundred near with those at Granada, a thousand. If he has easy that his headquarters; and if he gets dive but led that his headquarters; and if he gets dive but led recruits in a month, may susceed in maintaining his position. Walker appears to be in good spirits of rather, you cannot tell anything about him, for he is always as cold as ice, not feeling the loss of his diagrams founds him, the true man always as cold as ice, not feeling the loss of his cers are enthusiastic-at least some of them. men are not enthusiastic, but generally in good fighting spirits. Some are friendly and some are hos to bim: but they all fight well, for they know it is a matter of life or death with them. Want of health is the greatest drawback in their efficiency. rules in Nicaragua he will not only have to conquer it, but all of the Central American States. Another account, and the very latest, states that Another account, and the very latest, states that the 250 wounded and sick, with the women and shallbably all massacred. When they succeeded in inca-king their escape, the women, children, wounded and well, were running in every direction, halloons as trantic fright and attempting to conceal them attempting to conceal them attempting to conceal them attempting to conceal them at the transition of the first transition of th no attempts made at defence—all appeared energence with fear, and were being batchered by the savages. The passengers did not sail till two days after this, and yet no further intelligence had been received from Ometepe up to that time. It is to be feared that

from Ometepe up to that time. It is to be teered that the helpless ones, if not all, were destroyed by that terrible butchery.

A letter, speaking of the burning of Grancia, caret Property to an enormous extent was consumed—much of it owned by foreigners, whose governous da will doubtless seek indemnity. For some days the troops under Henningsen gave themselves up to the wildest debauchery. Plunder, drunkesness and sit sorts of excesses were the order of the day. Henning sen was totally powerless in his attempts to bring them to their duty. The consequences which were to have been expected followed. Before any munitions of war could be transported from Grand's to Virgin Bay (as Walker intended they chould) the allied forces besieged the plaza where the troops were

Another letter, referring to the rumor of the mare cre, says that 36 of the sick died after reaching that island, and some 20 escaped. It then adds : prisoners of war, was not known to a certain; Those who escaped in the boats suffered dreaming.

Those who escaped in the boats suffered dreaming.

Mrs. Atkins, wife of one of the musicians. All the
American women in Nicaragua were on the televit
with their children—perhans forty in number. Cel. with their children—perhaps forty in number. Col. Skerrit, Col. Thompson, Gen. Fry, Captana Helixon and a number of other officers were on the leavel, but there was no organized military force.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17 .- Flour has advanced 12; ets. per bbl. Wheat and Corn are unchanged. NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Flour is droop. Wheat is buoyant. Corn is drooping, but proves and all unchanged. Stocks are dull-Virginias 24